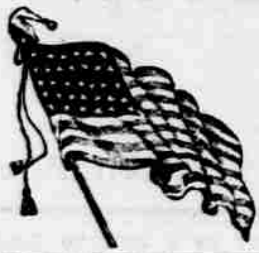


The Union.



Junction City, Kansas,
SATURDAY, NOV. 19, 1864.

PROCLAMATION!

STATE OF KANSAS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

The year now drawing to a close has been one of great prosperity to the people of this State. We have to rejoice over sufficient harvests, liberally rewarded industry, the decrease of crime, and the general peace and quiet of society.

In the midst of a gigantic war, which is taxing the energies and resources of the country, we have steadily progressed in wealth and population.

The consumer and the producer have shared the blessings derived from the increased activity of trade and commerce.

Our educational interests have been fostered and developed. Schools have been established, churches erected, and the means of mental and moral culture liberally diffused.

The State has been measurably free from the devastation of rebel enemies. The cloud of invasion which lately hung over our border has been dispelled, and the tide which threatened to overrun our soil, and perhaps engulf our institutions, has been turned far beyond our limits.

To avert this great disaster the mass of the people gallantly sprang to arms, hurled back the foe, and by their vigilance and heroism, illustrated the impossibility of subverting institutions defended by the enlightened valor of a free and united people.

The Union armies have gone "from conquering to conquer." Great victories have been gained on land and sea, from the effects of which the rebellion has been shaken to its foundation, and a restored Union rendered certain.

The country has been true to itself. The will of the people has been potentially expressed in favor of the perpetuation of the Government, and the prosecution of the war until the rebellion is utterly subdued, and Freedom everywhere established.

These, with numberless other blessings vouchsafed to us by Divine Providence, are subjects of special thanksgiving.

Now, therefore, in accordance with the proclamation of the President of the United States and a time-honored custom, I Thomas Carney, Governor of the State of Kansas, do designate

Thursday, the 24th instant,

As a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer to Almighty God.

Suspending all regular pursuits on that day, let us assemble in our several places of worship, and humbly thank the Father of all for His mercies in the past, and implore His guidance and protection for the future.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of State to be affixed, at Topeka, this 14th day of November, 1864.

By the Governor,
W. W. H. LAWRENCE,
Secretary of State.

VALEDICTORY!

With this number, our connection with THE SMOKE HILL and REPUBLICAN UNION ceases. The business of publishing a newspaper—of being the spokesman of a portion of a great Party, and the champion of all local material interests—forms associations and creates feelings which the simple act of withdrawal can never undo. It is therefore with feelings of regret and pain we sever our connection from that which has been to us a source of gratification and an object of usefulness for three years past—and take leave of the many with whom we have held weekly converse during that time.

Our discomfit at yielding to another the editorial chair is somewhat allayed by the reflection that in the Nation, the State, the County, and the Town, those great Principles for which we have labored are triumphant. The skies are bright—the morn has dawned upon Freedom and Union. The last blow—the almost unanimous voice of a determined people—has been struck, and consequent thereto the glories of a new and better Peace will speedily cover the land.

We need not say that the record which we have made is full of satisfaction to us. Guided by an unbounded faith in the ultimate triumph of those great Principles which characterize the conflict in which our Government has been engaged, the Union has never faltered in its advocacy of the most extreme measures calculated to advance the suppression of the Slaveholder's Rebellion. We have been prompted by a love of the one, and a hatred of the other; and no species of argument could be adduced whereby we might be made to believe that the ruling motives of our actions might be extended to each equally. In other words, one was right, and the other wrong; and our files will bear out the assertion that we have treated the subject of this war with that consistency and ultraism which should characterize a conflict between such extreme opposites as Right and Wrong. The direct reverses to the National arms have always been received by the Union as steps forward in the consummation of the object at stake. Nor did repulses slacken our advocacy of those radical measures now almost entirely the ruling policy of the Nation. Black Soldiers, War on Slavery, Suspension of the writ of habeas corpus and the confinement and hanging of Northern traitors, are some of the ideas which we have labored for.

Morality, Temperance, Religion and Education, we have always urged as the only basis of good and enduring society. That upon the moral and religious tone of a people depended their material advancement—that no business prosperity not based upon these virtues, and inseparably connected with them in all the transactions of life, was unsafe and short lived. Particularly did we deem it our duty to wage war upon the abominable, man-destroying, God-defying rum-holes which have been like vipers to the moral and material prosperity of our town—retarding the cause of the Church and the School, creating misery in the street and in the family circle, and blighting with crime the name of our young burg. Their increase of the burdens of taxation, and every other conceivable possible injury to our people and their prosperity

have led us to fight these devilish rum-sellers with all the malignity their very hellishness could excite in a tee-totaler. As statistical justification of our course, we will state that they have been reduced from eight to three, and the sentiment of the community changed, so that now rum-selling is not the pre-dominant feeling. We have to regret that we cannot continue heaping our abuse upon them until the other three are dead. What we didn't shame out we starved out. We acted upon the conjecture that there was no good ground upon which to sow good seed, and it has proven correct.

On questions affecting our local interests, the Union has always been watchful, and persistent in its advocacy of the claims of our section. We think all political opponents will admit this. No measure of importance to our local affairs has passed by unnoticed, and our columns have always been open to the views and suggestions of friends.

As stated in our issue of September 24th, the paper has been transferred to other hands. The purchasers, Messrs. DUNLAP and RUSSELL, will take charge, and commence Volume Four without any interruption of its regular issue. We cheerfully recommend them as thorough printers, with the experience and ability sufficient to furnish you a first-class, readable paper.

We retire, because, printer-like, we desire a change. In reviewing the record we have made for ourselves, we find nothing but that we are now willing to defend and uphold. We have been unrelentingly bitter, but it is our style. Thanking the many firm and liberal supporters of the Union, and the editorial fraternity of the State for their kindness and courtesy, forgiving us as we hope to be forgiven for all harshness in controversy, and wishing our successors a smooth and prosperous voyage over the troubled sea of newspaper life, we bid ADIEU!

BLAKELY & MARTIN.

THE VINDICATION OF SENATOR LANE.

The returns of the election have come in slowly, but sufficient is known to give Senator Lane a large majority of both branches of the Legislature, and the candidate for Governor charged to be in his interest has received a majority of over Three Thousand on the home vote. Of the members elect of the Legislature thus far known Sixteen Senators and Forty-Nine Representatives will favor the re-election of General Lane.

No man in the history of American politics has been so bitterly assailed or unscrupulously belied as Senator James H. Lane. His hold on the affections of the people, his faithful devotedness to their interests, and his mighty influence with the Administration at Washington and the leading men of the Nation, have excited the jealousy of the dwarfs and pygmies so abundant in Kansas politics. No charge was too false, unscrupulous, contemptible or mean but that these rascals hurled at him. No rule of propriety, no sense of honor, have sufficed to shield the moral feelings of the community from their indecent assaults upon this man. Nothing whatever was left unsaid, and no affidavit unpurchased, which might have a tendency to corrupt the public mind against him. Ever faithful to the constituency which has honored him, looking always with an argus eye to the best interests of his beloved State, he allowed the poltroons to rail on unheeded, when, at the proper moment, without any special efforts on his part, his people have overwhelmingly sustained him. That James H. Lane has been a true and faithful public servant to the State at large, no man can deny. He has excited the railery against himself wholly by the distribution of public favors; and the disappointment of the complacent who have not enjoyed his confidence, has been the by-product of his beneficence.

It is useless to review the record which has been so falsified and distorted, but notwithstanding which the people have so handsomely endorsed. No man in the Nation has enjoyed such notoriety as "Jim Lane," and hence the people could not have been deceived; and the efforts made against him justify the conclusion that they acted deliberately, and with a full knowledge of the man's actions and claims.

Nor can there be any quibbling as to the issue of the late election. The assailants of Senator Lane made that distinct and positive themselves—they would admit of no other issue than Lane and anti-Lane, and the thickest of the battle they waged directly against Lane. For instance, in the Marshal and Riley Senatorial District, Major Adams, the anti-Lane candidate, said in his letter accepting the nomination, that his principal business in the Senate would be to "kill off Jim Lane." Well, the people said their say, and by a majority of from fifty to one hundred, it is that he shan't do any such thing. These were the lines drawn all over the State. We therefore hold that each and every man sent to the Senate and House of Representatives by the party which supported the ticket nominated on the 8th of September, stands particularly charged by his constituents to cast his vote for JAMES H. LANE, as United States Senator for the term of six years from the 4th of March.

Never did people do a wiser act. The selection may not suit cliques and localities, but the great mass of the people, and the North, East, South and West portion of the State will reap the benefit. It has been charged that Lane "runs Lincoln and the whole Government." Would it not, then, be the height of folly for the people of Kansas to cast aside an influential and faithful public officer, and place an untried man in the harness with such a wooden stand as S. C. Pomeroy? How would Kansas stand at Washington should we be so unfortunate as to get another such nonentity as Pomeroy in the Senate? Run no such risk, at least while the nonentity has two years yet to serve. The Railroad building through the State, and the diverging branches which will be commenced within the next six years, and other public improvement projects, will demand a watchful and influential guardian at Washington.

Echoing the expressed wish of the people of Davis, Riley, Wabunsee, and Dickinson Representative Districts, and of the Twentieth Senatorial District, we hope JAMES H. LANE may be our next United States Senator.

STATE ELECTION.

The election returns have been tardy. Sufficient is known to establish the election of the entire ticket of the 8th. Crawford has a majority of three thousand, and Captain Clarke about one thousand. Parrott has been defeated as Elector. Those chosen are Moonlight, Cloud and McBratney.

A HAVING COUNTRY.—During the past week we have seen hay hauled when there was six inches of snow on the ground. This country beats in the hay line.

A RESULT OF FOMION.

The Republican gains in the recent elections give assurance that at the coming session of Congress, the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, forever prohibiting Slavery, will pass that body. It is then required to be submitted to the Legislatures of the various States for their ratification. Next to the election of a United States Senator, the most important duty of the next Legislature will probably be the giving of the confirmation of Kansas to that great and important measure.

The adoption of such an Amendment more than accomplishes the mission of the Republican party. But no loyalist cannot but rejoice that events have led to this final disposal of that great bane of the Republic. Kansas has always stood in the lead of the anti-slavery sentiment. Her people are overwhelmingly so. We doubt whether there are more than two or three constituencies in the State who would send to the lower house of the Legislature a vote against this proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and we know one cannot be sent to the Senate.

We have the humiliating confession to make that the number of votes against the proposed Amendment has been largely increased by the infamous coalition of Republicans and Copperheads. Where Right fuses with Wrong, Wrong is invariably the gainer, and thus results this late unnatural alliance. The Republicans have gained nothing more than they otherwise would, while the Copperheads have secured the power to make a respectable opposition to the grand measure that has yet come before the American people. "By their fruits ye shall know them"; and anti-slavery men can judge of the anti-slaveryism of S. O. Thatcher, and his like.

FORT RILEY.

"To the Victors belong the spoils," is an axiom which has had a ruling influence in the politics of this country; and none have stuck to the rule closer than have the Democracy. We remember when the Old Keystone was cumbered with her cumbersome Main Line, a man couldn't be a switch-tender or a mule-whacker unless he voted the Democratic ticket. Were we disposed, precedent justifies us in demanding that not even a bull-whacker be permitted to be around Fort Riley unless he vote the Black Republican ticket. But we do not desire such a thing, nor are we prepared to justify such a ruling. For four years that Abraham Lincoln and the Republican party have ruled, the Republican party of Davis county have had to contend against the whole power and patronage of that Post. The thing has fought us so persistently that we think it is time it was knocked in the head. Notorious Copperheads have been growing fat on clerkships, and other positions, while loyal men have had to stand back. Clean it out! for radical loyalists have been irritated long enough seeing men who have no sympathy with the Government sucking her greenbacks. Important changes have of late been made for the better, but they are too slow. As a parting word to our party, we say that Post cleaned out! For every returned soldier, kick out some Copperhead.

THAT TICKET.

Further election returns indicate the mongrel ticket to be a worse affair than we last week supposed. An examination shows that Thatcher has been beaten at home four hundred votes; Ingalls' majority in his county is cut down three or four hundred from what it was two years ago; Saunders' own county goes one hundred and thirty-six against him, and his own precinct twelve; McClure's county goes against him by eight majority, and his precinct fourteen. There is but one candidate on that ticket who ran ahead of his party vote in his own county. On our ticket Clarke, McGraw, Barker, Brumbaugh, and Spriggs, each ran ahead of their party vote in their own county. The main object in forming the ticket of the 13th was to bring out strong men. Bully! Then look what flattering endorsements their newspapers get. The Leavenworth Times and the Mound City Sentinel are the only Fraud papers which have a home endorsement, and the Wyandott Gazette is the only paper on our side which has not. The Chief and Investigator of Doniphan are whipped on their State ticket—all whipped out at home; while the papers on our side are all sustained at home. Bully for the pimps! Will somebody furnish that list of editors supported "only" by appointments from Jim Lane?

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The traitors are ignominiously and terribly defeated. The War is to go on till the Rebellion and Slavery are crushed together! The returns show that Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson are chosen by a majority of the popular vote of Three Hundred Thousand. The Copperheads have carried Kentucky, and probably New Jersey or Delaware. The following is the vote in the Electoral College for Mr. Lincoln:

| | | | |
|----------------|-----|------------|----|
| Maine, | 7 | Maryland, | 7 |
| New Hampshire, | 5 | Ohio, | 21 |
| Massachusetts, | 13 | Indiana, | 13 |
| Rhode Island, | 4 | Michigan, | 8 |
| Vermont, | 5 | Illinois, | 16 |
| Connecticut, | 6 | Wisconsin, | 8 |
| Pennsylvania, | 26 | Minnesota, | 4 |
| Delaware, | 3 | Iowa, | 8 |
| New York, | 33 | Kansas, | 3 |
| Total, | 190 | | |

Necessary to elect, 118
This is independent of the Pacific States, which have probably chosen 11 electors for Lincoln.

OFFICIAL.—William K. Bartlett, the most ultra, most radical, bitter and uncompromising Black Republican Abolitionist, has a full majority of 1961! The official will be some 20 or 25 less, owing to the failure of the Ottawa folks to get their returns in. Bob. Miller is the worst beat man that ever ran for office. The Quartermaster's forces at Fort Riley started the ball rolling in his favor about last March. We started in six weeks before the election, and came out with as much majority as he votes! How are you, Jeems R.? Aint you sorry you let go the coat-tail of Jeems Henry?

WE quit the Union to-day. Sorry. Because all the Copperheads, rummies, loafers and gamblers, will chuckle among themselves. If we have left any thing unsaid against these pests of society, it is not our fault. We know that to-day Davis County is Black Republican, while she was the reverse when we started the Union.

Dr. Horn has pretty well become acquainted with our people, and as a physician has given universal satisfaction. As a citizen he is a most valuable accession, taking hold of every moral and material movement with a good will.

The vote of Solomon precinct, in Saline County, was thrown out by the Board of Canvassers, because of some informality, thereby electing Mr. Bishop Representative.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The faces of the Pendulum men are now long enough to vibrate seconds.

Bill Anderson had on his person when killed \$300 in gold, \$150 dollars in Treasury notes, and six revolving pistols.

Women have more power in their looks than men in their laws, and more power in their tears than men in their judgments.

Sum Medary, Ex-Governor of Kansas, and editor of the Columbus Crisis, died in Columbus, Ohio, on Monday, the 7th.

A dull person does some things better than a man of genius; as an ivory paper folder cut the leaves of a book better than a keen blade.

Strawberries are so called from a custom long ago prevalent in England, of children stringing the berries on straws, and selling so many strings for "a penny."

A member of the Fenian brotherhood in Chicago, having claimed the British protection to screen him from the draft, was expelled from the brotherhood.

The last ox-line is to the effect that Rhode Island has gone 84,000 McClellan. The 274th Rhode Island regiment went "solid" for Little Mac!

The U. S. Telegraph office has a report that Gen. Sherman has destroyed Atlanta by fire, sent all supplies to Chattanooga, and is now marching on Charleston with 40,000 troops.

The War Department has placed Gen. Curtis in command of all the troops along the border, and ordered Gen. Pleasanton to report to him with his command.

A cotemporary finds fault with the practice of putting Latin inscriptions on tombstones. But what more appropriate place than a graveyard can there be for a "dead" language.

The First National Bank of Leavenworth has declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. on their net earnings for the past six months.

There are now three female American sculptors, to-wit: Miss Hosmer, Miss Stephens, and a Mrs. Freeman (now in Italy), just becoming known to fame.

A. T. Stewart is said to be erecting a mansion which is designed to be the most attractive residence in America. It has already cost \$200,000.

A wife in Minnesota enlisted with her husband in 1861, fought with him in eighteen battles, was wounded thrice, and has now left the service, as her husband has been killed.

The last report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows that the income of the Government from internal taxes is about \$16,000,000 a month, or nearly \$200,000,000 a year.

A boy, whose general appearance belokened the want of a father's care, on being asked what his father followed for a living, replied, "He's a Methodist by trade, but he don't work at it any more."

That was a triumphant appeal of a lover of antiquity, who, in arguing the superiority of old architecture over the new, said: "Where will you find any modern building that has lasted so long as the ancient?"

It is suspected that the Parisian public eat more horse than they imagine. Think of restaurants giving a dinner of soup, two different dishes, a dessert and a bottle of wine for 16 cents!

We hear that quite a number of our leading fraud politicians are so much disgusted with politics that they are anxious to leave the State. We regret that competition has reached such a pitch here in Kansas as to disgust even these men. It will always be so where the people rule.

A chap from the country, visiting the city "to see the Fourth of July," entered one of our hotels and sat down to dinner. Upon the bill of fare being handed to him by the waiter he remarked that he "didn't care 'bout readin' no more—he'd wait till dinner."

The Columbia (S. C.) papers are giving members of the Legislature the privilege of paying their bills in produce. They advise members from Charleston to go to Columbia with sufficient turkeys and chickens to pay their board.

A wife in San Francisco lately put a petition for divorce in the court, on the ground that her husband was a "confounded fool." The court wouldn't admit the plea, because almost every man would be liable to the same imputation. Did you ever?

There was a very unfortunate affray in Atchison on election day, between a stage driver and a citizen of Atchison. A warm discussion of some political question led to shooting with revolvers, resulting in the death of both the main combatants, both being mortally wounded by exchange shots given at the same time.

The weight of ice which accumulated on the branches of the fruit trees in the vicinity of Wyandott, during the late storm, was such as to break many of them down, and destroy them entirely, while all suffered considerably from this cause.

Major General Hooker is on a tour of inspection to the lake towns, to see that proper arrangements are perfected to guard against rebel raids from Canada, and take such measures as may be deemed proper to preserve the public peace and security.

The following is the aggregate vote in Leavenworth City for Presidential Electors:

| | |
|------------------------|------|
| Col. Thomas Moonlight, | 1067 |
| Marcus J. Parrott, | 577 |
| Col. W. Cloud, | 1599 |
| Robert McBratney, | 1588 |
| Bridges (McClellan), | 938 |
| Ege (McClellan), | 952 |
| Cobb (McClellan), | 945 |

The Kearsarge sunk the Alabama, and the Wechuset has taken the Florida. A Yankee friend suggests that the navy is now a mountain to something! The news is certainly exhilarating.

Thatcher's last attempt to swim the Kaw proved a failure. He stuck on a fork called Crawford.—Conservative.

Official Vote of Davis and Clay.

Presidential Electors—
W. F. Cloud, 153
R. McBratney, 151
Thomas Moonlight, 90
M. J. Parrott, 63
Nelson Cobb, 65
Thomas Bridges, 65
A. G. Ege, 65

Representative in Congress—
Sidney Clarke, 128
A. L. Lee, 92

Governor—
S. J. Crawford, 134
S. O. Thatcher, 91

Lieutenant Governor—
James McGraw, 134
John J. Ingalls, 91

Secretary of State—
R. A. Barker, 133
W. R. Saunders, 92

Auditor—
J. R. Swallow, 134
Asa Hairgrove, 91

Treasurer—
William Spriggs, 116
J. R. McClure, 108

Superintendent Public Instruction—
I. T. Goodnow, 134
J. S. Brown, 90

Associate Justice—
Jacob Safford, 134
S. A. Kingman, 91

Judge, 3d District—
S. B. White, 87
J. P. Greer, 36
C. K. Gilchrist, 24
David Brockway, 35

Senator—
W. K. Bartlett, 144
R. S. Miller, 80

Representative—
A. W. Callen, 108
County Commissioner—
E. N. Kerby, 197

Probate Judge—
N. S. Gilbert, 196
P. Z. Taylor, 1

District Clerk—
G. F. Gordon, 181
Michael Brannock, 4
Marcus W. Mitchel, 1

Superintendent Public Instruction—
N. S. Gilbert, 70
Lorenzo Gates, 127

County Attorney—
W. H. McKinley, 9

For first Amendment, 197
Against, 2

For second Amendment, 197
Against, 2

For Sale of School Lands, 126
Against, 8

Official County Returns.

The following table shows the majorities thus far known:

| Counties. | Crawford. | Thacher. | Clarke. | Lee. |
|---------------|-----------|----------|---------|------|
| Doniphan, | 118 | | | 171 |
| Jefferson, | 210 | | 200 | |
| Jackson, | 144 | | 137 | |
| Pottawatomie, | 86 | | 60 | |
| Riley, | 86 | | 31 | |
| Davis, | 19 | | 8 | |
| Wabunsee, | 58 | | 28 | |
| Shawnee, | 185 | | 90 | |
| Thongas, | 400 | | 400 | |
| Franklin, | 170 | | 170 | |
| Leavenworth, | 513 | | 1159 | |
| Atchison, | 40 | | 90 | |
| Wyandott, | 163 | | 166 | |
| Johnson, | 21 | | 53 | |
| Saline, | 5 | | 22 | |
| Total, | 2680 | 742 | 2058 | 1661 |

The New and Desperate Rebel Scheme.

It seems to be daily becoming more probable that the South will raise an army of slaves, and will try next campaign to do with 300,000 blacks, what a million of whites have failed to do—establish the independence of the Confederacy. This will at once carry the war into a new phase, and present it to us in an entirely novel light.

If there were any other acknowledgment of the failure of the rebellion needed, it would be found in this. In putting 300,000 slaves under arms, the South says, in plain terms, "We rose for the preservation and perpetuation of slave society; we give that up; you have emancipated most of our slaves; we emancipate the rest ourselves. The end which we now propose to ourselves is simply and singly Southern independence."

What the South is now fighting for, therefore, is the establishment of the Confederacy not as a slave society, but as a free one; in other words, to detach half this continent from the jurisdiction of the United States Government, without reference to the form of political or social organization which is to exist on it afterward, and as its white population has been too much weakened to effect this object, it proposes to accomplish it by the aid of an army of negroes, dragged against their will from the plantation to the field of battle. To this complexion it has come at last.

What the North has now between it and peace is an army of negro slaves, bought like cattle for service, and fighting under the lash. We think this news ought to send a thrill of joy through the whole country. After having done and dared so much, after having met and frustrated a most desperate attempt made by one of the most warlike races in the world, to found a slave empire on our soil, we are hardly likely to lay down our arms, now that the integrity of the Union is threatened by an army of purchased blacks. What the masters have tried in vain the slaves shall certainly not accomplish. "We have despised Cataline's sword; we shall certainly not quail before yours." If there were any shrinking now, the dead who perished in the fiercest of the struggle would mock us from their graves.

Resolutions have been offered in the Rebel Congress to fix the price of provisions for citizens by commissioners, the same as done for the army, and to grant amnesty to persons hostile to the rebellion, provided they will now support it.

"Purify the State." Good thing.

Sherman Advancing on Charleston and Savannah.

More than a week ago we were apprised by private dispatches from Atlanta of the coming denouement of the mystery which has lately rested over the counter movements of Hood and Sherman. There can no longer be any military reasons for withholding from the public what the rebels have by this time necessarily learned, too late to avert their catastrophe. It is already well known that Beauregard and Hood, striking westward from the line of the railroad connecting Atlanta with Chattanooga, have crossed the Tennessee river at Florence, a point in Alabama two hundred miles west of Atlanta, and about one hundred miles equidistant from Nashville and Memphis, leaning towards the latter. The design of this movement as boastfully announced or luminously hinted at by Jeff. Davis in his recent speeches, and by the desperately sanguine rebel papers, was to make such a demonstration far in Sherman's rear as would oblige the latter to abandon Georgia from Chattanooga to Atlanta, in order to prevent Beauregard from capturing Nashville and Memphis. Events will prove whether Beauregard and Hood, in adopting this strategy, are geniuses or fools. Certainly it is far above or much below the standard of prudence and common sense. Beauregard's entire force is not estimated to be over forty or forty-five thousand, and to attend to this the force under General Thomas will be found fully adequate. Indeed, already it is intimated that the rebels have halted in their advance, or are retreating.

Meantime, General Sherman, with two hundred miles the start of Beauregard, with no enemy in front, and with, as he expresses it, "the whole Southern States open to him," left Atlanta several days ago with an army of seventy-five thousand men, and will sweep with the irresistible power of a tornado down into the heart of Georgia and South Carolina to Charleston and Mobile. He will march in three grand columns or corps d'armee, each well provided with artillery and cavalry, wholly abandoning and probably destroying Atlanta—destroying the roads and bridges in his rear—gathering supplies from the country, and receiving the fugitives who will flock to his standard probably by thousands. In short, for the first time during the war our armies will have passed through the shell of the rebellion and will move unopposed through the enemy's country. An opportunity will be given to the Union men, black and white, on his route to flock to the standard of the Union. It is believed that Sherman will arrive at his objective point with a reinforcement of not less than fifty thousand able bodied men, plucked from the heart of the enemy's country. The occupation of the navigable line of the Savannah river and the fall of Charleston and Savannah before a rear attack, would constitute a far more disastrous blow to the rebellion than the fall of Richmond. Jeff. Davis would in fact be called upon to abandon South Carolina and Georgia to their fate, or to attempt to rescue them by the abandonment of Richmond in the face of Grant's largely superior army, a dangerous and probably impracticable undertaking. Indeed, it is evident that Jeff. Davis will have enough to do to save the Richmond army from annihilation if he ventures to leave his strong entrenchments at Richmond and Petersburg. On the other hand, Beauregard is already two hundred miles in the rear of Sherman, and has neither facilities to overtake him, nor strength to fight him when overtaken. If Sherman won Atlanta by the blundering of Hood in merely sending his cavalry to Sherman's rear, it is difficult to see why he should not win Charleston and Savannah, now that Beauregard and Hood, in repetition of the same blunder on a more stupendous scale, have sent their whole army some two hundred miles to Sherman's rear, thus uncovering to his victorious legions the whole prize which the former seeks to defend and the latter to possess.—Chicago Tribune.

Commercial Troubles Abroad.

An extraordinary financial panic is raging in Liverpool, London, Leeds, Rio Janeiro, Austria and France—and it is a fact worth reverting to that wherever the ramifications of English trade or Southern intrigues have extended, this commercial crisis scatters ruin. The North American says blockade running is responsible for these continued failures. Speculations have caused many more. The English capitalists foolishly undertook to bear the burden of rebel finance, and they have drawn in their train France, Austria, Brazil, and strangely enough, Australia. It is English mismanagement that has produced the crash and ruin. The failures in Rio alone reach fifty-five millions of dollars.

On the other hand, all the countries which have sympathized with the United States Government and people in this war, stand unshaken. Russia, Sweden, Prussia, Italy, and the minor Powers of Germany, find their finances unaffected by the rude blasts sweeping from the British Isle. There is a lesson in this which the reader will perceive.

By Friday Morning's Mail.

A dispatch from Toronto, Canada, dated Nov. 15th, says: At a meeting of the city council last night, it transpired that information had been received of an intended demonstration on Canada by the members of the Fenian brotherhood from the United States. The Mayor said that this information had been handed over to the government.

Apart from the rebel announcement that Hood is marching on Chattanooga, the last authentic intelligence received at Washington is that he had passed the Tennessee river but had not crossed, and if he has done so he will probably find Gen. Thomas' army, or some other army in his front. At all events he will meet sufficient force to prevent him from making injurious progress.